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.285 mm., and its membrane is covered with conical elevations. This species I call *N. Japonica*.

A new variety of *Chara Hydropitys*, which I propose to call var. *Mexicana*, has been collected by Mr. Pringle. The stem and leaves are very slender, the stem .260 mm. diameter, the leaves .230 mm. in diameter. The leaves are ten in number in the verticil, with six or seven nodes, the lowest of which is naked: three or four of the nodes are corticated: there is usually one naked terminal with four or five bracts, like a tuft, all of equal size. The antheridium .245 mm. in diameter, the oospore .435 mm. long by .245 mm. wide, with nine or ten faint striæ. The spines on the stem are very small and scattered, broad at the base .040 mm. broad and .035 mm. long.

A new variety of *Chara gymnopitys*, to be known as var. *Keukenis*, from Lake Keuka in the State of New York. The cortex of the stem is irregular, the plants very small, and, from this locality, very much encrusted with lime. The oospore is .440 mm. long by .260 mm. wide, with nine very faint striæ. The antheridium is .300 mm. in diameter.

A Neglected Species of Hieracium.

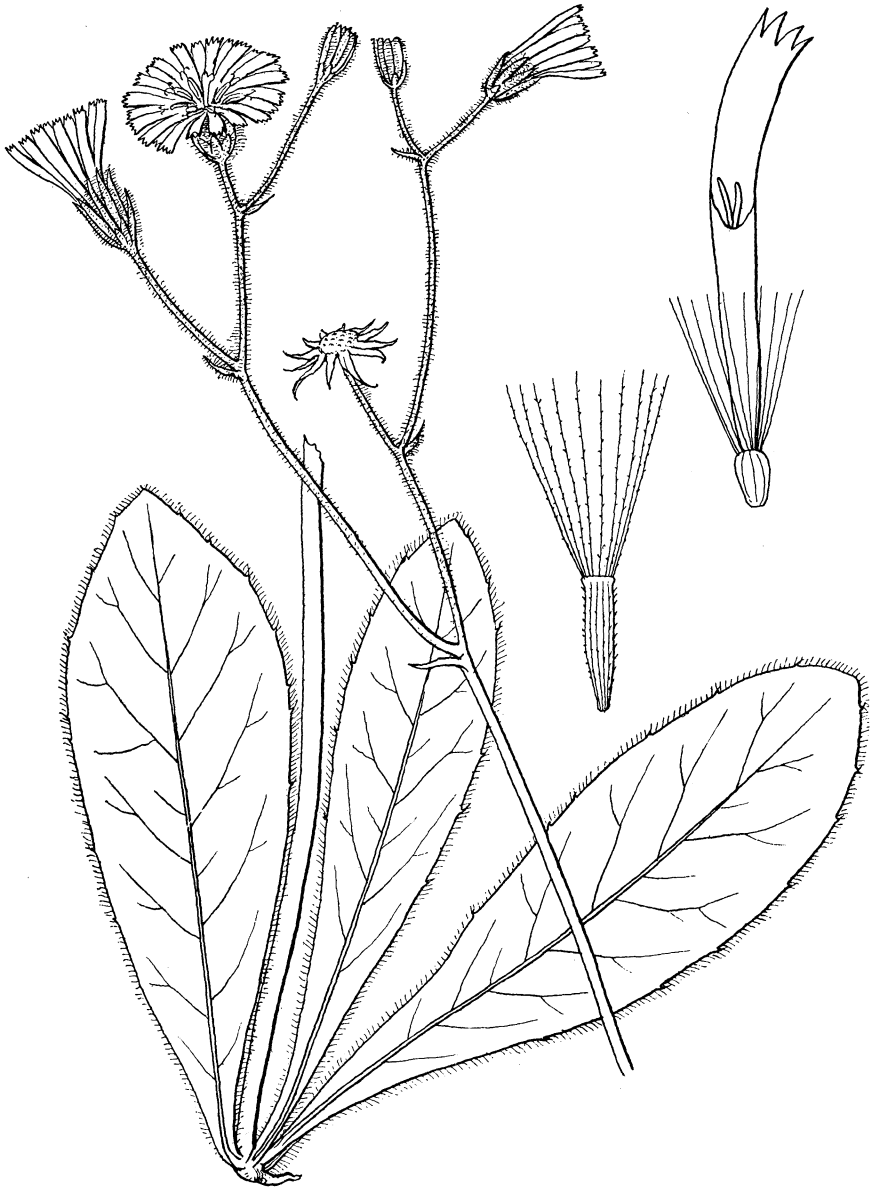
BY N. L. BRITTON.

(PLATE CXLV.)

HIERACIUM GREENII, Porter and Britton, n. sp.

Pilosella spathulata, Sch. Bip. Flora, xlv. 439 (1862), not *H. spathulatum*, Sheel. *H. Marianum*, var. *spathulatum*, A. Gray, Syn. Fl. i. Part ii. 455 (1886).

Stem glabrous up to the branches, erect, rather slender, leafless or rarely with 1 or 2 leaves, $1\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ – $2\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ high. Radical leaves tufted, ascending, broadly spathulate, oblong or obovate, obtuse at the apex, narrowed at the base, mostly petioled, glandular-denticulate or entire, villous-pubescent or somewhat hispid on both sides, 4'–7' long, 1'–2' wide; heads corymbose-paniculate, several or numerous, 30–40-flowered, rather slender-peduncled, 8''–10'' broad; peduncles and branches canescent-tomentose and glandular; involucre 5'' high, its bracts in 1 series, linear, acute, densely pilose and glandular; flowers bright yellow; achenes columnar, truncate; pappus not copious, brownish.



HIERACIUM GREENII, PORTER AND BRITTON.

In dry soil, Tuscarora Mountain, Huntingdon Co., 1845 (Porter); Two-Top Mountain, Franklin Co., Penn., 1846 (Traill Green); Mountains of Clinton Co., Penn., 1842 (McMinn); Peaks of Otter, Virginia (Britton). May-June.

Differs from *H. venosum*, L., in its more elongated, villous-pubescent leaves, stouter stem, larger heads and very pilose and glandular, principal bracts of the involucre.

Differs from *H. Marianum*, Willd., in its entirely glabrous, leafless or very rarely 1-2-leaved stem, larger heads and pilose-glandular involucre.

Botanical Notes.

Note Explanatory—Several wide-awake botanists have noticed a mistake in nomenclature made in my article on "Orchids" in the February number of the BULLETIN, and uttered remonstrances. It is a good sign to see that innovators are held responsible for a strict application of their own principles, and I am quite ready to confess it when I go astray. On page 33, *Cathea*, of Salisbury, is substituted for *Calopogon*, of Robert Brown. This is entirely wrong if we follow the rules recently adopted at Rochester and accept the Species Plantarum of Linnæus of 1753 as our starting point. The name in that case should be *Limodorum tuberosum*, L. Sp. Pl. 950 (1753). The mistake in the text arose from a *lapsus emendationis*. That article was written before the Rochester meeting, and designed as a paper to be read before the A. A. A. S. Botanical Club. At that time I had taken Linnæus' first edition of the Genera (1737), as my starting point for genera, and under that rule *Cathea* would be correct. Unfortunately in the revision of the paper for the BULLETIN, I neglected to make the proper correction for this genus, although it was done in other parts of the same paper.

A word further may be said in regard to *Limodorum*. The deviation from the Linnæan name seems to have begun with Swartz in 1799 (Act. Ups. vi. 78), who adopted it from Tournefort. He was followed by Willdenow in 1805 (Sp. Pl. iv. pt. i. 105), who called our plant *Cymbidium pulchellum*, and applied the name *Limodorum* mainly to various species of *Epidendrum*, which he separated from that genus. Subsequently L. C. Richard applied this